

BSF firing kills one, several other villagers wounded in Lalmonirhat

LALMONIRHAT, June 28: A villager was killed and two others injured when the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) opened fire at Dharmapur frontier village in Rawmari thana of Kurigram district on Thursday, reports UNB.

Police said the BSF men fired shots at Abdur Rahman, 35, from Indian side as he was washing grass in Zinzipur river near the 'no man's land' in the morning. Rahman died on the spot.

On hearing the rattling of shots, hundreds of villagers rushed to the spot and found the BSF men in Bangladesh territory.

The BSF men again fired shots at the villagers when they tried to resist them while taking away the body of Abdur Rahman.

Two villagers — Maifuz Haque, younger brother of Abdur Rahman, and Zakir Hossain — were fatally injured in the firing. They were admitted to Rangpur Medical College Hospital with bullet wounds.

Two other villagers — Stimul, 12, and Rahmatullah, 28, were also missing since Thursday's incident.

Meanwhile, BDR company commander Naike Subder Abdur Rab sent a protest letter to the BSF officials and demanded immediate return of the body of Abdur Rahman.

BDR sources expected a flag meeting between the Bangladesh Rifles and the Indian BSF Friday.

Journalist repression day observed in Rangamati

From CHT Correspondent

RANGAMATI, June 28: Rangamati Sangbadsebi Kalyan Sangsitha (RSKS) last Saturday observed "Journalist repression day" demanding publication of the enquiry committee report on the assault of journalists by the police during the BNP regime on June 21, 1992 last.

A protest rally was held at the temporary office of RSKS in observance of the day expressing resentment for not publishing the report of the enquiry committee.

Organised by the RSKS, the meeting was presided over by AKM Zahoorul Huq. President of RSKS.

The speakers at the meeting called for removal of all obstacles towards freedom of press and ensuring the freedom of expression.

Shahwati Hussain Rubel, MA Siddique Sabuz, Tapas Chakma, Sheikh Mohammad Elias and Supriya Chakma were among others who addressed the rally.

Two new depts to be introduced at RU

RAJSHAHI, June 28: Two new departments and two institutes are being opened in Rajshahi University during 1996-97 session, reports UNB.

The departments are: Population Science and Human Resource Development and Genetics and Breeding.

The two institutes are: Institute of Environmental Science and Institute of Business Administration.

The University authority had sought allocation of Tk 20 crore under the fifth five-year plan for development of a number of projects, including extension of Zia Hall and construction of 4th Science building, beside launching of the above departments and institutes.

But official sources said the University Grants Commission has sanctioned Tk 10.50 crore for launching the departments and institutes only.

Goods worth Tk one lakh looted in Kishoreganj

From Our Correspondent

KISHOREGANJ, June 28: Properties worth about Taka 1.1 lakh (one lakh and ten thousand) were looted by dacoits in two separate incidents in Katadi thana of the district.

A gang of dacoits raided the house of Abdul Halim Mia of village Charalda and decamped with a TV set and other valuables amounting to about Taka 60,000, according to inmates of the house.

In another incident, the dacoits numbering about 20 entered the house of Zasim Mia of village Kayra at dead of night by breaking open the door and tied up the inmates after beating them up. The dacoits looted one tape-recorder and other articles worth about Taka 50,000 from the house. The dacoits fled before the villagers rushed to the house after hearing the and cry police.

Two separate cases were registered with Katadi police station in this connection. The SP visited the spots. Police so far arrested four alleged dacoits named Idu Mia, Hanif, Rafiq and Alam for their alleged involvement in these dacoit cases.

Shrimp fry produced using local technology in Cox's Bazar

From Our Correspondent

COX'S BAZAR, June 28: The Bangladeshi team of Pioneer Hatchery Limited's scientists and technicians have created new history in shrimp aquaculture by producing post-larvae of the penaeus monodon (*Bagda Chingri*) entirely on their own from the company's hatchery located in the Kalatali Hatchery Zone of Cox's Bazar. *Bagda Chingri* fry produced by these Bangladeshi scientists and technicians from the hatchery at Kalatali, Cox's Bazar, has gone on sale for stocking by farmers from February 7, 1996.

Pioneer's team of Shrimp Aquaculture scientists and technicians which has performed this first-time-ever feat of artificial propagation of the *penaeus monodon* on a commercial scale by Bangladeshis consists of Zahiruddin Mahmood, Project Manager, as the team leader, Modabir Ahmed Khondaker, Assistant Project Manager and Aung Sein, Production Manager, also assisted and supported by two production officers and twelve other technicians and assistants working together at the hatchery.

Pioneer Hatchery Limited, a private enterprise born in February, 1991, became the first industry in the Shrimp Culture sub-sector of Bangladesh's economy to engage and harness "appropriate technology" from Taiwan's Hanqua International Corporation. Bangladeshi DFI Sabincos rendered it financial assistance. It became the first commercial hatchery to have produced *Bagda Chingri* fry during March, 1993 under expatriate experts of Hanqua, Taiwan. Former Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia formally inaugurated the company's hatchery on August, 1993. Since 1993 till 1995 Pioneer's hatchery had remained the lone hatchery in the country with the performance record of mass commercial production of *Bagda Chingri* post-larvae.

On August 16, 1995, Pioneer Hatchery Limited was accorded recognition when the government of Bangladesh awarded the company the "Matsyapakka Puroshkar 1995" as the best shrimp hatchery.

Talking to this correspondent, Managing Director of the hatchery Nizamuddin Mahmood Selim said that, pioneer's unique example of human resources development and internal resources utilization augurs well for the shrimp culture sub-sector. This achieved change of production made from the traditional to the modern epitomises a new metamorphosis in entrepreneurship and professionalism in the acquisition and application of innovative and appropriate technology and know-how.

Meanwhile, the government has taken a massive development programme for pisciculture, mainly exportable

shrimp, officials said here.

Under the programme a total of 20 fish landing and service centres will be established in Cox's Bazar, Khulna, Satkhira and Bagerhat districts to ensure quality of shrimp in the field level.

According to official sources, the centres will be constructed at a cost of Tk 99 crore under the Annual Development Programme (ADP). Meanwhile, the first phase of the programme on land acquisition has been completed.

It is mentionable, for lack of proper steps to ensure quality of shrimps at the field level, Bangladeshi shrimps get less than one dollar per pound in the international market. Besides, European Union (EU) has repeatedly stressed the need for quality control of the shrimps exported from Bangladesh.

The central shrimp cell of the country instructed the regional shrimp cells to take step to implement the shrimp landing and service centre project for ensuring quality of shrimp. Under the project three service centres will be established in Chokoria thana, two in Moheshkhali and one each of Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ukhia and Teknaf thanas, four in Khulna, four in Bagerhat and four in Satkhira districts.

The construction work of the centres will be completed by December this year, it is expected.

On the other hand, the tiger shrimp cultivation of the Cox's Bazar district is feared to have stopped for shortage of fish.

It is indeed a matter of great regret that the Bay of Bengal which has always been regarded as a fish store is being turned into a fishless waterbody in the name of catching tiger shrimp fry. Thousands of fishermen of Sadar thana, Moheshkhali, Kutubdia, Chokoria, Ukhia and Teknaf thanas take a huge advance amount of money for the collection of fry from the coastal belt of the Bay of Bengal. These fishermen generally catch fry with the help of current and "bhitind" nets from Aghorayon to the middle of Asharh and supply these to the shrimp enclosure owners of Cox's Bazar, Khulna and Satkhira districts.

At present some quantum of shrimp fry from Thailand is available but the shrimp enclosure owners can not rely on it as they consider it as of use after their release in the enclosures. The shrimp cultivators informed that because of salinity and temperature of the environment in Bangladesh, the fry from Thailand can not adjust here. In such circumstances the shrimp cultivators are passing their days in extreme disappointment.

According to an official source 2.70 lakh acres of land are being brought under shrimp cultivation in the country this year. But according to an estimate from a private source 3.60 lakh acres are being cultivated in the country. Since last year these had been bumper production of tiger shrimp in the country, the shrimp cultivators have been expressing their eagerness in the cultivation of the commodity in larger area.

Although the shrimp fetches a huge amount of foreign currency but facilities for producing the commodity have not increased proportionately.

No institute has yet been formed for assisting in the production of the tiger shrimp.

On the other hand, only 4 to 6 thousand fry were collected daily in this year and at present only one thousand fry

is being collected daily, said the same source.

* It was learnt from the concerned sources that the price of tiger shrimp fry has gone up in local markets several times because of the paucity of this species of shrimp fry. The fishermen of this area sold fry at Tk 50-60 per 100 to the keepers of warehouses or to wholesale merchants. From the warehouse when these fry reached the shrimp enclosure owners, the price per 100 stand at Tk 180. On the other hand, the fishermen sold their fry to warehouse owners per 100 at Tk 180 to Tk 190 this year and enclosure owners purchased the fry per 100 at Tk 500 to Tk 600.

Meanwhile, thousands of fry collectors of the district fail to catch fry even equivalent to their daily wages. Taking the risk of life, thousands of fry hunters have been heavily engaged in collecting fry through current and "bhitind" nets resulting in the destruction of a wide variety of species of different fish present in the coast areas of Bay of Bengal. This means the entire sea becomes empty of fish.

A report from the actual field of fry hunting, it has been observed that the fry collectors after each dragging of current and "bhitind" nets resulting in the destruction of a wide variety of species of different fish present in the coast areas of Bay of Bengal. This means the entire sea becomes empty of fish.

On the other hand, the tiger shrimp cultivation of the Cox's Bazar district is feared to have stopped for shortage of fish.

In some dragging not even a single tiger shrimp fry is seen. But in each dragging of the nets small fishes of various species are caught. These small fry of other fishes mostly die on the bank of the sea.

At present some quantum of shrimp fry from Thailand is available but the shrimp enclosure owners can not rely on it as they consider it as of use after their release in the enclosures. The shrimp cultivators informed that because of salinity and temperature of the environment in Bangladesh, the fry from Thailand can not adjust here. In such circumstances the shrimp cultivators are passing their days in extreme disappointment.

According to an official source 2.70 lakh acres of land are being brought under shrimp cultivation in the country this year. But according to an estimate from a private source 3.60 lakh acres are being cultivated in the country. Since last year these had been bumper production of tiger shrimp in the country, the shrimp cultivators have been expressing their eagerness in the cultivation of the commodity in larger area.

Although the shrimp fetches a huge amount of foreign currency but facilities for producing the commodity have not increased proportionately.

No institute has yet been formed for assisting in the production of the tiger shrimp.

On the other hand, only 4 to 6 thousand fry were collected daily in this year and at present only one thousand fry

is being collected daily, said the same source.

* It was learnt from the concerned sources that the price of tiger shrimp fry has gone up in local markets several times because of the paucity of this species of shrimp fry. The fishermen of this area sold fry at Tk 50-60 per 100 to the keepers of warehouses or to wholesale merchants. From the warehouse when these fry reached the shrimp enclosure owners, the price per 100 stand at Tk 180. On the other hand, the fishermen sold their fry to warehouse owners per 100 at Tk 180 to Tk 190 this year and enclosure owners purchased the fry per 100 at Tk 500 to Tk 600.

Meanwhile, thousands of fry collectors of the district fail to catch fry even equivalent to their daily wages. Taking the risk of life, thousands of fry hunters have been heavily engaged in collecting fry through current and "bhitind" nets resulting in the destruction of a wide variety of species of different fish present in the coast areas of Bay of Bengal. This means the entire sea becomes empty of fish.

A report from the actual field of fry hunting, it has been observed that the fry collectors after each dragging of current and "bhitind" nets resulting in the destruction of a wide variety of species of different fish present in the coast areas of Bay of Bengal. This means the entire sea becomes empty of fish.

On the other hand, the tiger shrimp cultivation of the Cox's Bazar district is feared to have stopped for shortage of fish.

In some dragging not even a single tiger shrimp fry is seen. But in each dragging of the nets small fishes of various species are caught. These small fry of other fishes mostly die on the bank of the sea.

At present some quantum of shrimp fry from Thailand is available but the shrimp enclosure owners can not rely on it as they consider it as of use after their release in the enclosures. The shrimp cultivators informed that because of salinity and temperature of the environment in Bangladesh, the fry from Thailand can not adjust here. In such circumstances the shrimp cultivators are passing their days in extreme disappointment.

According to an official source 2.70 lakh acres of land are being brought under shrimp cultivation in the country this year. But according to an estimate from a private source 3.60 lakh acres are being cultivated in the country. Since last year these had been bumper production of tiger shrimp in the country, the shrimp cultivators have been expressing their eagerness in the cultivation of the commodity in larger area.

Although the shrimp fetches a huge amount of foreign currency but facilities for producing the commodity have not increased proportionately.

No institute has yet been formed for assisting in the production of the tiger shrimp.

On the other hand, only 4 to 6 thousand fry were collected daily in this year and at present only one thousand fry

is being collected daily, said the same source.

* It was learnt from the concerned sources that the price of tiger shrimp fry has gone up in local markets several times because of the paucity of this species of shrimp fry. The fishermen of this area sold fry at Tk 50-60 per 100 to the keepers of warehouses or to wholesale merchants. From the warehouse when these fry reached the shrimp enclosure owners, the price per 100 stand at Tk 180. On the other hand, the fishermen sold their fry to warehouse owners per 100 at Tk 180 to Tk 190 this year and enclosure owners purchased the fry per 100 at Tk 500 to Tk 600.

Meanwhile, thousands of fry collectors of the district fail to catch fry even equivalent to their daily wages. Taking the risk of life, thousands of fry hunters have been heavily engaged in collecting fry through current and "bhitind" nets resulting in the destruction of a wide variety of species of different fish present in the coast areas of Bay of Bengal. This means the entire sea becomes empty of fish.

A report from the actual field of fry hunting, it has been observed that the fry collectors after each dragging of current and "bhitind" nets resulting in the destruction of a wide variety of species of different fish present in the coast areas of Bay of Bengal. This means the entire sea becomes empty of fish.

On the other hand, the tiger shrimp cultivation of the Cox's Bazar district is feared to have stopped for shortage of fish.

In some dragging not even a single tiger shrimp fry is seen. But in each dragging of the nets small fishes of various species are caught. These small fry of other fishes mostly die on the bank of the sea.

At present some quantum of shrimp fry from Thailand is available but the shrimp enclosure owners can not rely on it as they consider it as of use after their release in the enclosures. The shrimp cultivators informed that because of salinity and temperature of the environment in Bangladesh, the fry from Thailand can not adjust here. In such circumstances the shrimp cultivators are passing their days in extreme disappointment.

According to an official source 2.70 lakh acres of land are being brought under shrimp cultivation in the country this year. But according to an estimate from a private source 3.60 lakh acres are being cultivated in the country. Since last year these had been bumper production of tiger shrimp in the country, the shrimp cultivators have been expressing their eagerness in the cultivation of the commodity in larger area.

Although the shrimp fetches a huge amount of foreign currency but facilities for producing the commodity have not increased proportionately.

No institute has yet been formed for assisting in the production of the tiger shrimp.

On the other hand, only 4 to 6 thousand fry were collected daily in this year and at present only one thousand fry

is being collected daily, said the same source.

* It was learnt from the concerned sources that the price of tiger shrimp fry has gone up in local markets several times because of the paucity of this species of shrimp fry. The fishermen of this area sold fry at Tk 50-60 per 100 to the keepers of warehouses or to wholesale merchants. From the warehouse when these fry reached the shrimp enclosure owners, the price per 100 stand at Tk 180. On the other hand, the fishermen sold their fry to warehouse owners per 100 at Tk 180 to Tk 190 this year and enclosure owners purchased the fry per 100 at Tk 500 to Tk 600.

Meanwhile, thousands of fry collectors of the district fail to catch fry even equivalent to their daily wages. Taking the risk of life, thousands of fry hunters have been heavily engaged in collecting fry through current and "bhitind" nets resulting in the destruction of a wide variety of species of different fish present in the coast areas of Bay of Bengal. This means the entire sea becomes empty of fish.

A report from the actual field of fry hunting, it has been observed that the fry collectors after each dragging of current and "bhitind" nets resulting in the destruction of a wide variety of species of different fish present in the coast areas of Bay of Bengal. This means the entire sea becomes empty of fish.

On the other hand, the tiger shrimp cultivation of the Cox's Bazar district is feared to have stopped for shortage of fish.

In some dragging not even a single tiger shrimp fry is seen. But in each dragging of the nets small fishes of various species are caught. These small fry of other fishes mostly die on the bank of the sea.

At present some quantum of shrimp fry from Thailand is available but the shrimp enclosure owners can not rely on it as they consider it as of use after their release in the enclosures. The shrimp cultivators informed that because of salinity and temperature of the environment in Bangladesh, the fry from Thailand can not adjust here. In such circumstances the shrimp cultivators are passing their days in extreme disappointment.

According to an official source 2.70 lakh acres of land are being brought under shrimp cultivation in the country this year. But according to an estimate from a private source 3.60 lakh acres are being cultivated in the country. Since last year these had been bumper production of tiger shrimp in the country, the shrimp cultivators have been expressing their eagerness in the cultivation of the commodity in larger area.

Although the shrimp fetches a huge amount of foreign currency but facilities for producing the commodity have not increased proportionately.

No institute has yet been formed for assisting in the production of the tiger shrimp.

On the other hand, only 4 to 6 thousand fry were collected daily in this year and at present only one thousand fry

is being collected daily, said the same source.